

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.

## The Fever at Brunswick.

The situation at Brunswick, Ga., is serious and experts at the marine hospital service who have investigated the condition of the city agree that the pest has come to stay until frost stamps it out. In view of the rapid spread of the fever, physicians will do well if they prevent its spread to other southern cities.

Surgeon-General Wyman telegraphed Surgeon Murray, who is in charge at Brunswick, for full details of the situation, and received a full response to his inquiry.

Surgeon Murray after thorough inspection, reports on Sept. 18th twenty cases under treatment, and one death. There is, he says, no need of physicians until they are asked for, and adds that volunteers will not be welcome. No nurses are wanted at present beyond those at the disposal of the doctors and now on the ground. Surgeon Murray further states that the fever pervades the entire city, and the most favorable outlook that he can see indicates a six weeks seige, which will carry it almost to the time when the first frost may be expected.

Arrangements have been made for the opening of a local hospital and all is complete at the detention camp at Waynesville.

Citizens of Brunswick do not appear to be panic stricken, but meet the calamity with fortitude and patience, and will care for the destitute through private subscription.

The precautions that have been taken lead sanitary experts to believe that he can confine the fever to the stricken city. The detention camp will accommodate 300 persons and every one desiring to leave the city will be required to remain there until the period of infection has passed. A strict cordon on land was thrown around the entire infected district and complete water guard established. Acting Assistant Surgeon Horsey now at Fernandina, has been put in charge of the Cumberland river patrol to prevent the escape of refugees into Florida.

## A Senator in Disgrace.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 19.—"J. L. M. Irby—Drunk, disorderly conduct.—Count 1."

J. L. M. Irby—Carrying concealed weapons.—Count 2."

The foregoing appears to-day on the official records of the police court of the city, and they are the charges upon which the successor of Wade Hampton in the United States Senate will be arrested, should he return to Columbia.

The junior senator from South Carolina arrived here from Washington early this morning, under the influence of a very lively jag which he accumulated on a Pullman car after leaving the capital yesterday evening. From the statements of those who are mentioned on the police court docket as witnesses, the following tale of Senator Irby's adventures is obtained. After being assisted from the sleeper by the porter, who also showed signs of having looked upon the jag-water when it was red, Senator Irby stumbled through the ladies waiting room, and jerking a pistol from his hip-pocket caused consternation among the hackmen, who promptly took to cover. The porter assisted him into the carriage of an unwilling hackman, and the senator gave orders to be driven to the executive mansion at once. Though pretty well frightened, the hackman complied, taking him along frequented streets. The senator is said to have presented a very comical picture as he lay there with his legs thrown across the front seat, and the rest of his body jumbled up on the back seat. The hackman says that Col Irby had his pistol drawn on him most of way until he went to sleep; he states that when he was met at the door of the governor's mansion, Col Irby stumbled out with the remark: "We are ruined. I've come to bring you bad news."

This interesting secret of possible disaster to the reform cause in South Carolina, is for the present lost to the world, by reason of the fact that a frightened hackman valued an absence of body on that particular occasion more than he did a presence of mind.

"I never stayed to hear what the bad news was," said he. "I drove out of there as fast as I could. I was afraid all along that he was going to shoot me."

What went on at the mansion is unknown, as Governor Tillman declined to have anything to say about the matter. The affair began to get noised about the city and called for investigation by the chief of police. But the bird had flown when the officers made their appearance. Accompanied by Governor Tillman and a servant, Senator Irby was taken to the depot, and placed on a train bound for Laurens, his home.

Before leaving the servant was dispatched for a bottle of dispensary liquor. Charges were preferred against Senator Irby by Policeman E. J. Jones, whose statement is as follows:

I was informed this morning that Senator Irby had arrived in the city under the influence of liquor; that he thrust a pistol in the face of a negro hackman, and then at another; that he was taken to the house of a friend in that condition. As he arrived at the hour at which the police are relieved, no officer happened to be at the depot, but I have the names of four reliable witnesses, two whites and two colored, and as soon as Senator Irby returns he will be arrested for the offense. He left on the 11 o'clock train for his home in Laurens, or he would have been arrested this morning.

The "bad news" which brought Senator Irby from Washington and which is probably responsible for the condition in which he came, is thought to be the confirmation by the senate in executive session yesterday of R. W. Harris and Josiah Doar, as postmasters at Union and Georgetown. Colonel Irby had shown that Harris should not get the position because he voted for Cleveland at the Chicago convention, and that Doar should be defeated because he deserted the Tillmanites. It appears that Irby was

turned down by his own committee on postoffices, and postroads of which he is chairman—Atlanta Constitution.

## Arp on "Futures."

Let us tote fair with the figures. Bishop Keener says in the Nashville Christian Advocate that "the mercantile world in the South is now controlled by the wholesale gambling and massive frauds of cotton futures; that the centers of New York, Liverpool and New Orleans have yielded to this colossal scheme of hazard until the production of the staple has no effect upon its market value."

He says that "during the past three months there have been sold in New York and elsewhere 56,000,000 bales of cotton." This would be 224,000,000 bales for the years crop. All this, he says, "is purely imaginary value except the 8,000,000 bales that were raised and this ideal cotton that was not made and would yield \$7,840,000,000, and this is the figuring against which the planter has to make headway. All the gambling done in this country and in Baden Badoes of Europe are child's play compared with this huge monster that envelopes in its coils the fortunes and even the lives of myriads."

Gambling in futures is a sin. Betting on anything is a sin, for it is a mode of getting something for nothing. It is demoralizing in the extreme and results in ruin to thousands of those who engage in it, but I cannot see how dealing in futures affects the price of cotton, for in its analysis it is betting whether it will go up or down. There were no 56,000,000 bales bought or sold, neither real nor ideal. The speculator says to the bucket shop: "I'll bet you that cotton will go up within thirty days and I will put up a margin on 250 bales." "All right," says the bucket shop, "put up \$500 and I'll take the bet." Cotton drops instead of rising and the \$500 goes up the spout and the speculator is a sadder but not a wiser man. Another speculator bet the other way, perhaps, and won, and of course he tries it again. The shop will bet either way, and like the dealer in a faro bank, always comes out ahead in the end. The shop has no interest in the cotton. The shop knows its consumers and the average of all the bets, and can hedge to suit it.

Now that is the way I understand it. It is not getting up a corner on cotton. It is simply backing a man's judgment with his money. That \$500 was the stake; and while it represented 250 bales, it was really the value of only fifteen bales. This solution would reduce the bishop's figures from 56,000,000 bales to 3,400,000 bales as the amount lost or won in three months. What it has to do with fixing the price I cannot see. Liverpool still fixes the price and has the India crop to help fix it, and it seems to be uniformly fixed every year in proportion. It is the farmers really who fix the price when they fix the acreage to the crop. England-America agents still examine carefully and cautiously into the crop. Condition of every county in the South. England knows the condition and extent of the crop in Bartow County better to-day than any farmer in it, for she does not rely upon one source of information but on several. There is not a buyer or dealer in Georgia who does not rely upon the last reports sent him from some great house in New York that is connected with English or New England mills. I cannot see where the bucket shops come in or how they can influence the price. Millionaires like the Innsmans put large moneys in cotton every year and make money, for it is their business, and they understand it, but they run no bucket shops, nor do they make colossal fortunes by speculation. They back their judgment with their money and are able to hold their purchases until there is a point. I remember a Charleston coffee merchant by the name of Samuel Farrar who made in thirty years a million dollars by dealing in coffee. He had a large nap in his private office, and it was checked off in years and months and days, and the price of coffee for every day was marked, and a green line marked the ups and downs, the rise and fall, and it was a very crooked line. Then there was a straight red line that split the difference and showed the average price for the year. Brazil was the market where he bought. If the crop was short he made allowances for it and raised the red line according to his best judgment and his most reliable information. "I buy," said he, "when the price is below that line. I sell when it is above." Just so it is with shrewd men everywhere.

I believe there is too much odium heaped upon rich men, too much malignant abuse of money kings and millionaires. I reckon we would all get rich if we could—even the preachers. It grieves me to hear some of these politicians trying to array the poor against the rich and to stir up strife and bitterness among the people. It did not use to be that way. Men who prospered were respected in my young days—respected by everybody. Riches were not considered a sin. The Scriptures speak approvingly of Abraham and Job and Solomon and tell us of their great wealth, and how the Lord blessed them. I believe that there are good men now who are rich and they do good with their money. If they did not I don't know what would become of the poor and suffering when penitence or famine or storm afflict them.

But there seems to be a feeling of unrest and bitterness among certain classes all over the country. Somebody is making the working people believe that they are imposed upon by the rich and by the government. I see in a Rome paper that they have organized in Chulish district, in Floyd county, "a bread brigade," and have 400 members and they have signs and grips and passwords, and have sworn that they "will have 10 cents a pound for their cotton, debt or no debt, and they will hold it at the muzzle of a Winchester." Surely that can't be so. Is it possible that the spirit of anarchy and communism is taking hold of our people? Bread brigade! Why, there is not a farmer in Floyd county who is suffering for bread. There is none in this county. Corn is abundant everywhere. It used to roll in here from the West by the carload, but it don't come now. There are hundreds of farmers in Bartow who will have corn and fodder and meat to sell. Our farmers are better off to-day than any other class in the community. They come and go when they please. They have health and strength and good water and are never visited by storms or pestilence, such as have lately

come upon our sea-coast. They have cattle and hogs and chickens and eggs and "garden sassa" and the schoolhouse and the church are not far away—what a pity they cannot for a little while look in upon the poor of Europe and have their hearts touched with gratitude that they live in this blessed land. Labor is too hard upon capital—too threatening—too exacting. These may seem strange words for me to use, but they are true. I am as hostile to monopolies and trusts and combines as anybody, but when I read of these great strikes in a time like this, it shocks my sympathy. What are these organizations anyhow, but monopolies. The watchword of most of them is "if you don't pay so much, we will quit and when we quit nobody else shall take our places." That did not use to be the law and how it comes to be the law now, I cannot understand.

But we are gratified to see such kind relations between Mr. Thomas and his employees on our road from Atlanta to Nashville. That is all right and we hope it will continue. The mystery is how a railroad can pay its men at all while our whole financial system is paralyzed. There is hardly enough freight business now to pay for the axle grease. One day last week there were only seven loaded cars going North over this great road, so I was told. Below Atlanta there is nothing to load and yet the lease of the Western and Atlantic costs \$120 a day. Railroads and factories have their troubles, and but few make a fair rate of interest on their stock. The wonder is that any sane man will invest in them where strikes and violence prevail.

Now, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I have respect for all the organizations where they respect the rights of other people, but when those employed on one road say to their employers you shall not carry any freight that comes over another road where there is a strike, their demand shocks the judgment and the common sense of mankind. When the strikers assault and intimidate others who would gladly work, or when they allow violence to be done and the track torn up and the locomotives disabled, it is simply an outrage upon the law of the land and if persisted in, will surely bring this government into a monarchy like those of Europe, where it takes a standing army of half a million soldiers to protect citizens and their property. The very class who are now importunate for the government ownership of railroads should remember that strikes are not tolerated among government employees, neither in the army or naval or public works or the railway mail service. Strikers do not dare now to stop the locomotives and the car that carries the United States mail.

Well, of course, these brotherhoods have an answer to all this, and I have read it all. Papers and periodicals come to me weekly that breathe out enmity to capital and are tainted with communistic principles and in my opinion these publications are doing a world of harm. They are educating the working people to the idea that there should be a division in the awful days of the French revolution three communists went into the Bank of Rothschilds and cried "liberty, equality, fraternity—we have come for our money." The Jew said "all right; I have 60,000,000 francs in the bank. There are 60,000,000 people in France; here are yours," and he threw three francs upon the counter. "Now go tell the rest to come and get theirs," said he.

But we have not come to that and I hope we never will. It becomes all too considerate people, whether poor or rich, whether employers or employed, to be reasonable and tolerant, and to respect the rights of others and teach others so to do.

## A Word to Farmers

The following advice is given by one who knows what he is talking about, and is a warning that should be heeded by every cotton planter in the country: "You will find that the sale of storm cotton is very slow and the price very low unless you take special care to dry it and get the dirt and water out of it. And I would suggest that you keep it separate from your good cotton, as no exporter will take storm cotton for export, as it will not stand shipment, it being subject to damage in transit across water. Damaged cotton is like damaged goods, subject to more discount than there is real damage. Now, should you decide to hold your cotton off the market, be sure you put it in a house or under a dry shelter, as it will hold weight better and will sell for a better price than cotton exposed to the weather and ground, and will save a great deal of disagreement between buyer and seller. Let me urge you to handle your cotton with care, as your crop is short, and you will need the highest price for it, and to obtain this you should avoid trash or having your cotton ginned wet."

The New York Advertiser, commenting on the complaint of the Atlanta Constitution that while money is "congested" in the East there is only about \$3 per capita left in circulation in Georgia, asks: "Suppose we had a per capita circulation of \$250. What is to prevent the money from congesting in the East again?" Nothing. While the present tariff laws stand to levy tribute on the South and the West and thus force money from those sections to the manufacturing East and the present financial system prevails which enables Eastern bankers to control the volume of currency it will always be so: and while with the tariff tribute which the South pays she also must pay her proportionate part of the immense sum annually paid out in pensions to pensioners on the other side of the line, whatever the per capita in the South may be, the bulk of it will eventually go in the same direction and find lodgment in the coffers of the Eastern money lords. The financial question can never be permanently and satisfactorily settled until the tariff and pension questions are fairly and honestly adjusted.

The silver question is fast assuming the proportions of a Chinese puzzle. The reports from Washington declare that there but a few silver cranks ever consider the question of continuing the present ratio of 16 to 1; that Senator Voorhees and Secretary Carlisle have proven conclusively that none of the proposed substitutes contemplating a change of ratio are all practicable; and yet Mr. Voorhees was most vociferously applauded when assuring the people Cleveland and Carlisle are both bimetalists.

The logical conclusion is that Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, the orators and the people all want bimetalism, but it is impracticable at any ratio. This may be said to be important if true.

When the Legislature, next winter, gets to tinkering with the dispensary law, they could be acting for all the people if they would leave the establishment of dispensaries to the voters of each county. If a majority of the voters of the county say they want no dispensary, do not establish one in their county. In that way the Prohibitionists would have a sort of showing.—Carolina Spartan.

Macon, Georgia, is preparing for sewerage and the city voted \$200,000 for that purpose. They seemed to think that the work could be done in a year, or less time. B. S. Church, a celebrated hydraulic engineer of New York was in Macon and stated to the authorities that it would take five years to complete the system unless they went at it a very expensive way. Samuel Gray an expert engineer of Rhode Island, has been employed to do the work and he agrees with Mr. Church. Sewerage, if well done, is not the work of a week or a month.

"All work and no play has its traditional disadvantage, and is not to be desired. What is desirable is the sentiment of satisfaction in due labor opportunely performed—the sentiment that to toil progressively, according to one's strength and ability, is felicity in itself, and not a mere purgatorial condition precedent to idle pleasures.—Harper's Weekly.

Some of the most pious, the most consecrated, the most consistent, the most humble Christians we have known personally and intimately have been, or are now lawyers. We could name several who have through long lives lived close up to their Heavenly Father in sweet and gracious communion. We say farther, that many of the purest, noblest men we have known—patriots in a high sense, with lofty ideals and a morale comparable to the best—were lawyers. They were an ornament to their country and the human race. We know some of this kind who still survive.—Wilmington Messenger.

The Watchman and Southron and Cosmopolitan will be sent to any address for one year for \$3.00 cash in advance. Have you ever seen the Cosmopolitan? Sample copy at this office.

## LOST—A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY

Is lost annually by parties purchasing worthless fruit trees, roses, &c. Get them from a firm that grows their own trees, sends out nothing but genuine and reliable material. We want the address of every farmer or gardener in your section and will make you a liberal offer, write for particulars and prices at once, send stamp for descriptive Catalogue.

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## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of sundry Executions, to me directed, I will offer for sale at Public Auction in front of the Court House in the City of Sumter, on the first MONDAY in OCTOBER next and as many days thereafter as may be necessary, within the legal hours of sale, the following property: All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in Lynchburg township, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing three hundred and forty acres, more or less, bounded north by lands of J. M. Law, east and south by Mrs. English, south and west by Mount Zion personage, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Elizabeth English at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in Lynchburg township, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing thirty acres, more or less, bounded north by lands of T. D. Boyce, south by lands of J. A. Atkins, east by lands of Mrs. Pionden and west by lands of A. J. Woodward, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Mary C. Wilson at the suit of the State for taxes.

One lot and one building in the town of Mayesville, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, adjoining lands of J. F. Bland, George Cooper, Henry Billips, and Mayesville street, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Silvia Strong at the suit of the State for taxes.

One lot and one building in the town of Mayesville, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, adjoining lands of Kelly Mayes, Mason Frieron, Bill E. Ric, and Peter Wilson levied upon and to be sold as the property of Frank Davis at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in Stateburg township, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing five hundred acres, more or less, bounded by lands of William Sanders, Dr. Mellett and George Sanders, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Mrs. Martha P. Murray at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in Stateburg township, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing twenty-three acres more, or less, bounded by lands of Sydney Brown, William Monaghan, James Sanders, and Barrell Johnson, levied upon and to be sold as the property of estate Ellen Ramsey at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in Stateburg township, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing two hundred and fifty-three acres, more, or less, bounded north by Batting creek, east by lands of R. D. W. B. Moore, south by lands of M. Lenoir and Dr. W. W. Anderson, Sr., west by lands of Dr. R. M. Moore, levied upon and to be sold as the property of the estate of Mrs. M. F. Moore at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in Providence township, county of Sumter and State of South Carolina, containing five acres, more or less, bounded north by lands of Austin Westberry, C. A. Mitchell estate E. R. Atkins, Charles Brown and Mrs. C. L. Greighton, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Mrs. S. E. Jackson at the suit of the State for taxes.

All that piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in Stateburg township, county of Sumter, State of South Carolina, containing thirty acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Marcus Sanders, Sydney Brown and Barrell Reese and Ellen Ramsey, levied upon and to be sold as the property of Barrell Johnson at the suit of the State for taxes.

MARION SANDERS, Sheriff Sumter Co.

Sept. 13.

## IMPROVE YOUR STOCK.

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Ripans Tablets cure the blues.

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Very respectfully,

SCHWARTZ BROS.

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Our Dressmaking Department has opened for the season.

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I am now back at the old Winn stand, in a New Store, and have just opened up a complete line of the above Goods for Men, Boys and Children.

All of my Goods are NEW and of the latest and most popular styles, and you will certainly have no objection to the prices.

Even if you do not wish to buy any goods, come in and see me, anyway, and I will show you something that will make you laugh, whether you feel like it or not. Don't fail to see the wonderful curiosity. Hundreds have been in to see it already.

Respectfully,

D. J. CHANDLER,

Successor to Chandler & Shaw.

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT.

MAIN ST., SUMTER, S. C.

Messrs. Joe Mayes and David Cunningham are with me and will be pleased to have their friends call.

Aug. 30.

NOW

Is your chance to buy FRUIT JARS.

We are selling Mason's best Jars at the following prices:

1 qt. Jars 80c. per dozen.

1-2 gallon Jars \$1.10 per dozen.

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Aug 30

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All we have left in Summer Shoes will be sold NOW

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We have just received a complete assortment of

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LV. KNOXVILLE. (E. T. V. & G. Ry.) 8:00 P.M. The Richmond & Danville,  
AR. HARRIMAN. (E. T. V. & G. Ry.) 9:30 P.M. East Tennessee, Virginia &  
AR. LEXINGTON. (Q. & C. R. R.) 4:30 A.M. Georgia; Queen & Crockett  
AR. LOUISVILLE. (Lou. So.) 7:59 A.M. and Pennsylvania Railroads.  
LV. INDIANAPOLIS. (Penn. R. R.) 8:15 A.M.  
AR. CHICAGO. (Penn. R. R.) 5:45 P.M. NOTE THE

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